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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY—SEPTEMBER 1939

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 71)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE EXTENDED

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 7, 1939.

The areas regulated under the Dutch elm disease quarantine in Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York have been extended to include additional area found infected in a recent systematic survey, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. Under an amendment to the quarantine regulations, effective September 11, 1939, there are placed under regulation for the first time areas in Litchfield and New Haven Counties, Conn., in Columbia and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and the entire county of Dutchess, in New York. Extensions have also been made, in this amendment, to the regulated areas in one county in Connecticut, two in New York, and five in New Jersey.

The Federal embargo on the movement of elm material from regulated areas is continued, and the new restrictions also control the movement of such material from nonregulated area through regulated area during the period of annual flight of the elm bark beetle.

The Dutch elm disease has been discovered in a number of townships in Bucks and Northampton Counties, Pa. The State has placed an embargo on the movement of elm material therefrom and Federal quarantine action with respect to this area is accordingly withheld at this time.

MODIFICATION OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This modification of the Dutch elm disease quarantine regulations brings under regulation for the first time area in Litchfield and New Haven Counties, Conn., Columbia and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and the entire county of Dutchess in New York. Extensions have been made to area formerly under regulation in one county in Connecticut, two in New York, and five in New Jersey, placing the entire counties of Hunterdon and Mercer, N. J., and Putnam, N. Y., within regulated area.

The embargo with reference to the interstate movement of elm material from the regulated areas is continued and restrictions have been added to limit the movement of such material from nonregulated area through regulated areas to the winter months and then only on a through bill of lading. This action is taken in order to control the movement of elm material during the annual flight period of the elm bark beetle.

The Dutch elm disease has been discovered in a number of townships in Bucks and Northampton Counties, Pa. The State has placed an embargo on the movement of elm material therefrom and Federal quarantine action is withheld, thereby continuing the embargo on the movement of sources of infection from heavily infected sections of New Jersey into Pennsylvania.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 71

[Approved September 6, 1939; effective September 11, 1939]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulations 3 and 5 (secs. 301.71-3 and 5) of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71 (sec. 301.71), on account of the Dutch elm disease, which were promulgated on February 20, 1935, are hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.71-3. *Regulated areas.*—In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the counties, townships, towns, cities, and boroughs listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—All of *Fairfield County* except the towns of Brookfield, New Fairfield, and Sherman; town of Southbury, in *New Haven County*; and the town of Woodbury, in *Litchfield County*.

New Jersey.—Counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union; all of *Middlesex County* except the townships of Cranbury and Monroe, and the boroughs of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood; all of *Monmouth County* except the townships of Freehold, Millstone, Neptune, and Wall, the city of Long Branch, and the boroughs of Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Bradley Beach, Brielle, Freehold, Manasquan, Neptune City, Sea Girt, South Belmar, Spring Lake, and Spring Lake Heights; all of *Sussex County* except the township of Walpack; and all of *Warren County* except the township of Pahaquarry.

New York.—Counties of Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, and Westchester; town of Ancram, in *Columbia County*; all of *Orange County* except the towns of Crawford, Deerpark, and Wallkill, and the cities of Middletown and Port Jervis; town of Huntington, in *Suffolk County*; and the towns of Esopus, Lloyd, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plattekill, and Saugerties, and the city of Kingston, in *Ulster County*.¹

REGULATION 5

SEC. 301.71-5. *Control of movement of restricted plants and plant products.*—Elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, if the wood is not free from bark, shall not be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof.

Plants and plant products enumerated in this regulation may be moved interstate from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to a nonregulated area only when such movement is on through billing: *Provided*, That such movement by truck or other road vehicle may not be made during the period from April 1 to October 31, inclusive, of any 12-month period unless the restricted products contained therein while passing through any regulated area are covered or otherwise protected, to the satisfaction of an inspector, from contamination by insect vectors of the Dutch elm disease.¹

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 11, 1939, and shall on that date supersede amendment No. 3, which became effective on November 9, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of September 1939.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment No. 4 to the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 71, on account of the Dutch elm disease, effective on and after September 11, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is

¹ Secs. 301.71-3 and 5 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

to bring under regulation parts of Litchfield and New Haven Counties, Conn., Columbia and Ulster Counties, N. Y., and the entire county of Dutchess, N. Y., and to extend area formerly under regulation in one county in Connecticut, two in New York, and five in New Jersey. Additional restrictions have been placed by this amendment on the movement of elm material from nonregulated area through regulated area to another nonregulated area. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Times, Hartford, Conn., September 14, 1939; the News, Newark, N. J., September 15, 1939; the Times, New York, N. Y., September 15, 1939.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 15, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of a revision of plant quarantine Order No. 71 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the Dutch elm disease, by which you will please be governed. This revision, effective September 11, 1939, extends the quarantined area. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

B. E. P. Q. 501 (supersedes B. P. Q. 344).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS; CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ENTRY OF ACORNS AND CHESTNUTS

AUGUST 21, 1939.

The importation of acorns and chestnuts into the United States for purposes other than propagation, from all foreign countries and localities, except Canada, is authorized under permit under the provisions of Quarantine No. 56 (Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine) (sec. 319.56) as follows:

Authorized ports of entry: Permits are issued on any port in the United States where this Bureau maintains inspection service in the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines.

Inspection: All shipments are subject to inspection as a condition of entry.

Freedom from living stages of injurious insects: Shipments shall be free of living stages of injurious insects including the European codling moth, *Laspheyresia* (*Carpocapsa*) *splendana*, and chestnut weevils, *Balaninus* spp., as a condition of release.

Infested shipments: A shipment found to be infested with living stages of injurious insects shall be immediately destroyed unless in the judgment of the inspector it can be disposed of under adequate safeguards as the inspector may require in regard to handling, routing, etc., in one of the following ways:

1. Immediate exportation.
2. Treatment at the first port of arrival.
3. Shipment from a port of arrival where no treatment facilities are available to a port where such facilities are available.

Approved treating plants: Shipments required to be treated as a condition of entry shall be treated under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at plants approved for the purpose by this Bureau. Approved plants are at present located at New York, San Pedro (Los Angeles), San Francisco, and Seattle.

Canada: Acorns and chestnuts grown in and shipped from Canada are enterable without permit or other restriction when imported for purposes other than propagation (sec. 319.56-2b, issued under sec. 319.56-2).

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 10, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine No. 48 of the United States Department of Agriculture (effective February 20, 1939), extending the area and modifying the regulations in connection with the Japanese beetle quarantine, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 20, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Amendment No. 1 to the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which became effective July 1, 1939. This amendment revises regulations 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9 of the quarantine notice previously furnished you. Kindly be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL ENDS FOR SEASON ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 20, 1939.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations were removed for the season at midnight yesterday (September 19), the Department of Agriculture announced today. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Under quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 16 on interstate shipments of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables from the entire regulated area, and on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind via refrigerator car or motortruck from certain sections of the regulated area. The order, issued today, releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement nearly 4 weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations.

The regulated area includes Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia, and parts of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when adult beetles are in active flight. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated areas. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. Therefore, restrictions on interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force through October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers, aquatic plants, and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this amendment.

TERMINATION DATE ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE RESTRICTIONS UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 48) ADVANCED TO SEPTEMBER 20 FOR THE YEAR 1939

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 (sec. 301.48-5) of the rules and regulations (Seventeenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (sec. 301.48) from the entire regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said rules and regulations; therefore it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after September 20, 1939. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 20, 1939, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of September 1939.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing order were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 25, 1939.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 (sec. 301.48-5), Rules and Regulations (seventeenth revision), supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle from the entire regulated area as defined in article 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the area regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine may, therefore, until June 15, 1940, accept fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE
(NO. 52)**

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 24, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the enclosed revision of Quarantine Order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the

pink bollworm of cotton which became effective March 15, 1939. All postmasters in the quarantined area will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AMENDED

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 12, 1939.

Because of the recent discovery of an infestation of the pink bollworm in okra, the Federal quarantine regulations relating to the pink bollworm of cotton have been amended, effective September 15, to require the certification of okra when moved interstate from the regulated areas in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today.

The regulated areas were extended in this revision to include the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, LaSalle, and Maverick where pink bollworm infestations have been found, and also the counties of Zapata and Webb in Texas because they are within normal ginning territory of that part of the regulated area in Texas.

The regulated areas now include 12 New Mexico counties, 6 Arizona counties and part of a seventh, and 39 Texas counties and parts of 2 others. Most of this area lies along the Mexican border.

MODIFICATIONS OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Owing to the recent discovery of the pink bollworm in okra, these regulations are amended to add okra to the list of articles the interstate movement of which is restricted from regulated areas. This amendment also adds the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, La Salle, Maverick, Webb, and Zapata to the regulated areas because of the finding of new areas of infestation.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE REVISED REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved September 11, 1939; effective September 15, 1939]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulations 2, 3, and 4 (secs. 301.52-2, 3, and 4) of the revised regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (sec. 301.52) on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated March 7, 1939, are hereby amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.52-2. *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

Heavily infested areas—Texas.—Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, and all of *Hudspeth County*, except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of sec. 11, block 65½.

Lightly infested areas—Arizona.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County*² except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

² Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Brooks, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Duval, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Loving, Martin, Maverick, Midland, Nueces, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Webb, Willacy, Winkler, Yoakum, and Zapata; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of secs. 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of sec. 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of secs. 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of secs. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county; and that part of the northwest corner of *Hudspeth County* lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of section 11, block 65½.³

REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.52-3. *Articles the interstate movement of which is restricted or prohibited.*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement.*—The interstate movement from any regulated area of gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake is prohibited.

(b) *Articles authorized interstate movement.*—Seed cotton, cotton lint, and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal and cake, and okra may be moved interstate from regulated areas as prescribed herein.³

REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.52-4. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates.*—(a) *Cotton lint and linters.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint or linters, either baled or unbaled, originating in a regulated area when they have been ginned in an approved gin and have been passed in bat form between heavy steel rollers set not more than ¼ inch apart, or have been given approved vacuum fumigation under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided*, That lint produced in a lightly infested area may be given standard or high density compression in lieu of either rolling or fumigation: *Provided further*, That certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in a lightly infested area when produced in an authorized oil mill.

(b) *Cottonseed.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in a regulated area when it has been ginned in an approved gin and has been sterilized under the supervision of an inspector by heat treatment at a required temperature of 150° F. for a period of 30 seconds: *Provided*, That certificates may be issued for interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed originating in heavily infested areas only to contiguous regulated areas for processing in authorized oil mills.

(c) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector.

³ Secs. 301.52-2 to 301.52-4 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

(d) *Seed cotton*.—The interstate movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested areas into contiguous regulated areas for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

(e) *Okra*.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of okra under any one of the following conditions: (1) When inspected by an inspector and found to be free from infestation; (2) when produced under such conditions as to render it free from infestation; (3) when processed or treated in accordance with methods which may be determined and approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Movement to contiguous infested area*.—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous, heavily infested area.⁴

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 15, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of September 1939.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment No. 1 to the revised regulations supplemental to the pink bollworm quarantine (Quarantine No. 52), effective on and after September 15, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is to add okra to the list of restricted articles, and to add the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, La Salle, Maverick, Webb, and Zapata to the regulated area. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., September 25, 1939; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 23, 1939; the Chronicle, Houston, Tex., September 21, 1939.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 27, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Amendment No. 1 to the Revised Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective September 15, 1939. The amendment adds okra to the list of articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted from regulated areas, and extends the regulated areas to include the Texas counties of Duval, Jim Hogg, La Salle, Maverick, Webb, and Zapata. All postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

⁴ See footnote 3.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FURTHER EXTENDED

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1939.

Because of the finding of additional infestations of the pink bollworm in the Texas area, the United States Department of Agriculture, effective September 25, 1939, again extended the quarantine regulations relating to the pink bollworm of cotton, it was announced today. These newly regulated counties, Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala, are lightly infested, the Department states, and adjoin the counties in southern Texas that were brought within the regulated area, effective on September 15 of this year. No change has been made in the regulated areas in Arizona or New Mexico by either of these amendments.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Additional infestations of the pink bollworm having recently been located in Texas, the regulated area is further extended by this amendment, to include the Texas counties of Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala, all lightly infested, and all contiguous to former regulated area. No other change is made by this amendment. Regulations 3 and 4, which were revised on September 11, 1939, are brought forward as part of the current document, for the convenience of shippers and others, and amendment No. 1 is superseded.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO THE REVISED REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved September 23, 1939; effective September 25, 1939]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 2 (sec. 301.52-2) of the revised regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (sec. 301.52) on account of the pink bollworm, which were promulgated March 7, 1939, and amended September 11, 1939, is hereby still further amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 2

SEC. 301.52-2. *Regulated areas*.—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

Heavily infested areas—Texas.—Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, and all of *Hudspeth County*, except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of sec. 11, block 65½.

Lightly infested areas—Arizona.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County*,⁵ except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Brooks, Cameron, Cochran, Crane, Dawson, Dimmit, Duval, Ector, El Paso, Frio, Gaines, Glasscock, Hidalgo, Hockley, Howard, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Loving, Martin, Maverick, Midland, Nueces, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Upton, Ward, Webb,

⁵ Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia* weevil under quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

Willacy, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, and Zavala; that part of *Bailey County* lying south of the following-described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171 to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of sections 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of *Lamb County* lying south of the following described boundary line: Beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of sec. 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of secs. 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of secs. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county; and that part of the northwest corner of *Hudspeth County* lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of sec. 11, block 65½.⁶

REGULATION 3

SEC. 301.52-3. *Articles the interstate movement of which is restricted or prohibited.*—(a) *Articles prohibited movement.*—The interstate movement from any regulated area of gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake is prohibited.

(b) *Articles authorized interstate movement.*—Seed cotton, cotton lint, and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal and cake, and okra may be moved interstate from regulated areas as prescribed herein.⁶

REGULATION 4

SEC. 301.52-4. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates.*—(a) *Cotton lint and linters.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cotton lint or linters, either baled or unbaled, originating in a regulated area when they have been ginned in an approved gin and have been passed in bat form between heavy steel rollers set not more than ¼ inch apart, or have been given approved vacuum fumigation under the supervision of an inspector: *Provided*, That lint produced in a lightly infested area may be given standard or high density compression in lieu of either rolling or fumigation: *Provided further*, That certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of linters produced from sterilized seed originating in a lightly infested area when produced in an authorized oil mill.

(b) *Cottonseed.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed produced in a regulated area when it has been ginned in an approved gin and has been sterilized under the supervision of an inspector by heat treatment at a required temperature of 150° F. for a period of 30 seconds: *Provided*, That certificates may be issued for interstate movement of sterilized cottonseed originating in heavily infested areas only to contiguous regulated areas for processing in authorized oil mills.

(c) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector.

(d) *Seed cotton.*—The interstate movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested areas into contiguous regulated areas for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

⁶ Secs. 301.52-2 to 301.52-4 issued under authority of sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318; 39 Stat. 1165; 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161.

(e) *Okra*.—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of okra under any one of the following conditions: (1) When inspected by an inspector and found to be free from infestation; (2) when produced under such conditions as to render it free from infestation; (3) when processed or treated in accordance with methods which may be determined and approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(f) *Movement to contiguous infested area*.—No certificates are required for the interstate movement of restricted articles from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous, heavily infested area.⁷

This amendment shall be effective on and after September 25, 1939, and shall, on that date, supersede amendment No. 1, which became effective on September 15, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of September 1939.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment No. 2 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective on and after September 25, 1939. The purpose of the amendment is to add to the lightly infested area the Texas counties of Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Chronicle, Houston, Tex., September 30, 1939; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., October 3, 1939; the Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., October 3, 1939.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 2, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Amendment No. 2 to the Revised Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, effective September 25, 1939. The amendment extends the regulated areas to include the Texas counties of Dimmit, Frio, and Zavala. All postmasters in the quarantined areas will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

⁷ See footnote 6.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 485 (second revision).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1940, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES CON-SIGNED FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE REGULATED AREAS

[Approved July 7, 1939; effective July 7, 1939]

Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, revised, issued May 6, 1939, effective May 8, 1939, waived certification requirements until July 1, 1939, for specified articles consigned from certain parts of the areas regulated under quarantine No. 72. The present revision extends the period of exemption from regulation for certain articles from areas hereinafter specified to February 1, 1940.

Under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), all certification requirements are hereby waived during the regulated periods from July 1, 1939, to January 31, 1940, inclusive, of the following articles enumerated in Regulation 3 (a) and (b) (sec. 301.72-3), when free from soil, it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have so reduced the risk of contamination with the egg or adult stage of the white-fringed beetle as to render certification unnecessary during the period indicated:

1. When consigned from the regulated areas in Alabama, Mobile County; Florida, Escambia County; Louisiana, parish of East Baton Rouge; Mississippi, Jackson County, certification requirements are waived on the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

2. When consigned from the regulated areas in Mississippi, in counties of Hinds and Pearl River, certification requirements are waived on the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

3. When consigned from the regulated areas in Louisiana, in parishes of Jefferson, Orleans (including the city of New Orleans), and Plaquemines, certification requirements are waived on the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; unused lumber, timber, posts, poles, and crossties; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in the shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.

All articles, designated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72-3) for which certification requirements are not hereinabove waived, shall remain under the restrictions of the quarantine during the period covered by this document (sec. 301.72a, issued under sec. 301.72).

EVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 24, 1939.

Postmaster:

My DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed administrative instructions issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined area will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 485 (third revision).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—REMOVAL OF WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1940, FOR SPECIFIED ARTICLES CONSIGNED FROM DESIGNATED PORTIONS OF THE REGULATED AREAS

[Approved July 28, 1939; effective July 28, 1939]

Circular B. E. P. Q. 485, as revised July 7, 1939, waived certification requirements until February 1, 1940, for specified articles consigned from certain parts of the areas regulated under quarantine No. 72. The only change in the present revision is to exempt from certification until February 1, 1940, certain articles consigned from St. Bernard Parish, La.

Under authorization provided in Notice of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72), all certification requirements are hereby waived until February 1, 1940, for the following articles enumerated in Regulation 3 (a) and (b) (sec. 301.72-3), when free from soil, it having been determined that sanitary measures and natural conditions have so reduced the risk of contamination with the egg or adult stage of the white-fringed beetle as to render certification unnecessary during the period stated:

1. When consigned from the regulated parts of the following counties: In Alabama, Mobile County; in Florida, Escambia County; in Louisiana, East Baton Rouge Parish; in Mississippi, Jackson County, certification requirements are waived for the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

2. When consigned from the regulated parts of the counties of Hinds and Pearl River in Mississippi, certification requirements are waived for the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; used or unused lumber, timbers, posts, poles, crossties, and other building materials; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products; used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground; brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks; nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

3. When consigned from the parishes of St. Bernard and Orleans (including the city of New Orleans) and from the regulated parts of the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemines in Louisiana, certification requirements are waived for the following articles: Potatoes and sweetpotatoes; sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings; cordwood, pulpwood, stumpwood, and logs; unused lumber, tim-

ber, posts, poles, and crossties; hay, roughage of all kinds, straw, leaves, and leafmold; peas, beans, and peanuts in the shells, or the shells of any of these products; seed cotton, cottonseed, baled cotton lint, and linters.

All articles, designated in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 72 (sec. 301.72-3) for which certification requirements are not hereinabove waived, shall remain under the restrictions of the quarantine during the period covered by this document (sec. 301.72a, issued under sec. 301.72).

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of foregoing administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 11, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed administrative instructions issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with Federal Quarantine No. 72 on account of the white-fringed beetle.

Postmasters in the quarantined area will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WOODGATE RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 65)

WOODGATE RUST QUARANTINE REVOKED

[Press notice]

JULY 20, 1939.

The Federal quarantine relating to a disease of pines known as the Woodgate rust, which since 1928 has prohibited the shipping of Scotch pines as well as other species of hard pines interstate from 10 counties in northern New York, was revoked, effective July 31, 1939, the Department announced today.

When the quarantine was first placed, the damage to Scotch pines was considered of secondary importance to the danger of infecting other species of hard pines with this disease. Observations of the past several years, however, have shown that the rust does not spread aggressively and the disease is not believed to constitute a sufficiently serious menace to warrant the continuation of the quarantine. The action of the Department in withdrawing the quarantine restrictions, it was further declared, is in full accord with recommendations of the New York State Department of Conservation as well as the Department of Agriculture and Markets of that State.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF WOODGATE RUST QUARANTINE

[Effective on and after July 31, 1939]

I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby remove and revoke the quarantine placed by Notice of Quarantine No. 65 (sec. 301.65) upon the State of New York on account of the Woodgate rust, and do also revoke the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, as amended, such removal and revocation to take effect on July 31, 1939.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of July 1939.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing notice were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 25, 1939.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed notice showing that Quarantine Order No. 65 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the Woodgate rust has been revoked, effective July 31, 1939. This quarantine prohibited the shipment of Scotch and other pines and parts thereof from the New York counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, and St. Lawrence.

With the lifting of this quarantine, postmasters are relieved from further enforcement of its provisions. However, you should not overlook the requirements of paragraph 2, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, governing the acceptance for mailing of plants and plant material for propagation, which must be observed.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACE IN CALIFORNIA

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, Calif., and this place should therefore be added to the list of places within the State of California to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

ARIZONA STATE PLANT QUARANTINES

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 7, 1939.

Under plant quarantines and regulations issued by the State of Arizona, the shipment into that State of certain plants and plant materials, known to be hosts of injurious pests and plant diseases, is subject to certain requirements, or entirely prohibited.

The following table gives a summary of the Arizona quarantine laws and regulations, showing the quarantined areas, the plants and plant products affected, and the pests and diseases of which such plants are known hosts. Under the provisions of paragraph 2 (b), amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters should not accept such plants and plant products when presented for mailing in violation of these quarantine laws and regulations, and should invite the attention of the mailers thereto.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Column II)	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit (Column III)	
(1) Entire United States.....	-----	All grapevines and cuttings (rooted or otherwise) when accompanied by proper certificate of treatment from State of origin.	Grape mealy bug and grape Phylloxera.
(2) Entire United States except California.	Citrus fruits and plants and parts thereof, except seed.	Citrus seed admitted under Arizona permit. California citrus nursery stock admitted under Arizona permit.	Citrus canker and species of the fruit-fly family Trypetidae.
(3) a. Alabama—Counties of Baldwin, Conecuh, Jefferson, and Mobile. Florida—Entire State. Georgia—Counties of Camden, Charlton, Decatur, and Glynn. Louisiana—That portion of the State south of the south boundary of the counties of Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, and Concordia. Mississippi—That portion of the State south of the south boundary of the counties of Clarke, Copiah, Jasper, Jefferson, Simpson, and Smith. Oklahoma—Jackson County. Texas—Entire State.	(a) Sweetpotato tubers and parts thereof; (b) sweetpotato plants, vines, cutting, draws, slips, and morning-glories; (c) yams including the tubers and plants and parts thereof.	-----	Sweetpotato weevil.
(3) b. All other parts of the United States.	-----	Plants and tubers admitted to Arizona when accompanied with certificate from State of origin showing same originated in area known to be free from sweetpotato weevil.	-----
(4) a. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.	Cotton, including all parts of the cotton plant either wild or cultivated; cotton lint, linters, samples of cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and Spanish moss.	-----	Cotton boll weevil.
(4) b. Other parts of United States except California.	-----	Seed cotton, cottonseed, lint, linters, cotton samples, cottonseed hulls, and Spanish moss admitted under Arizona permit or U. S. Department of Agriculture certification.	-----
(5) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.	All species, including the ornamental forms, of peach, apricot, almond, nectarine, and plum trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds, or any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots.	-----	Peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach.

Plants and plant products prohibited or regulated entry into Arizona—Continued

Area quarantined (Column I)	Plants and plant products affected		Plant pests and diseases (Column IV)
	Acceptance for mailing entirely prohibited (Column II)	Acceptance for mailing only when accompanied with approved certificate or Arizona permit (Column III)	
(6) Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.	Plum trees and parts thereof, except fruit pits.	Peach and nectarine trees, root stock, grafts, buds, or other parts capable of propagation, except fruit pits, admitted under proper certification from State of origin.	Peach mosaic disease.
(7) Entire United States	-----	Strawberry plants admitted if accompanied with certificate from State of origin stating same originated in area free from strawberry root weevils.	Strawberry root weevils.
(8) Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.	All species and varieties, including the ornamental forms, of peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokecherry, haw, or hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> sp.), quince, pear, and apple trees, and plants or parts thereof, including the fresh fruits.	Budwood or scions admitted under Arizona permit from Nov. 1 to Apr. 1.	Oriental fruit moth.
(9) Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.	Entry of the following articles into Arizona prohibited except under U. S. Department of Agriculture certification showing them free of infestation or adequately treated: Ears, stalks, cobs, or other parts or debris (except seed and shelled grain free from cob fragments and other plant debris) of corn, broom-corn, sorghums, and Sudan grass, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, and gladiolus (except corms, bulbs, or tubers without stems); lima beans in the pod, green shell beans in the pod (of the variety known as Cranberry or Horticultural); beets with tops; and rhubarb.	-----	European corn borer.
(10) Entire United States except California.	All species and varieties of hickory, pecan, and walnut trees, and parts thereof, except nuts.	Scions and budwood admitted under Arizona permit.	Pecan leaf case-bearer, pecan nut case-bearer, pecan weevil.
(11) Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.	All species and varieties of willow and poplar trees and parts thereof capable of propagation.	-----	Satin moth.

Shippers desiring Arizona permits must make application therefor direct to the State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.

Postmasters at places in Arizona where State inspection of plants and plant products is maintained under the Terminal Inspection Act should take the action prescribed by amended paragraph 4 (b), section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, if parcels sent to such offices for terminal inspection are found to be in violation of these plant quarantine laws or regulations.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

P. Q. C. A. 283, revised, Supplement No. 6.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CUBA

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939.

IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED INTO ISLE OF PINES PROHIBITED

[Decree No. 1441 of June 13, 1939]

Articles 1, 2, and 3 provide for the planting of the Seabrook type of the Sea Island variety of cotton and the destruction of all other types of wild or cultivated cotton, as well as the destruction of all cotton plants infested by the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Article 4. (A) The importation into the Isle of Pines is prohibited of cottonseed from any source, national or foreign, which has not been previously authorized in writing by the Cuban Department of Agriculture, upon application made to that effect.

(E) The importation into the Isle of Pines of raw cotton fiber, with or without seed, from any source, and of cloth used to pack this fiber, unless this cloth is accompanied by an official statement certifying that it has been effectively treated for the destruction of the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*), or unless it originates in a region which the Cuban Department of Agriculture has declared not to be infested by the said insect, is prohibited.

(F) The importation into the Isle of Pines of raw cotton plants or parts thereof is prohibited.

(G) The importation into the Island of Cuba of cottonseed from the Isle of Pines without previous authority from the Cuban Department of Agriculture, is prohibited.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q. 355, revised, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

SEPTEMBER 22, 1939.

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED FOR PLANT MATERIAL

According to the item "plants or parts thereof, etc." on pages 2 and 3 of B. P. Q. 355, revised, the importation of plants and parts of plants into Jamaica from countries other than the United Kingdom is permitted only if and when a written permit has been granted by the Director of Agriculture. According to information received from the Jamaican authorities, this permit will take the form of a label to be forwarded by the importer to the shipper for attachment to the package of plant material. The conditions of entry will be indicated on the label and must be complied with before the material is shipped. Packages arriving without permit tag will be destroyed.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 390, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY AND PROTECTORATE
OF SIERRA LEONE

JUNE 16, 1939.

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone was rendered necessary by the promulgation of Order in Council No. 5 of April 11, 1936. It has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original text of the Destructive Pests Ordinance, 1924, revision of 1925, and Order in Council No. 5 of 1936, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture of Sierra Leone.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Destructive Pests Ordinance of February 19, 1912, revision of 1925]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Order in Council No. 5, April 11, 1936]

SHORT TITLE OF THE ORDER

ARTICLE 1. This Order may be cited as the Plant Pests (import) Order in Council, 1936.

DEFINITIONS

ART. 2. In this order the term "plant" includes everything in the nature of a plant and the fruit, leaves, cuttings, bark, or any part thereof, whether living or dead, severed or attached, but shall not include seed, unless specifically mentioned, nor manufactured products of plants, nor anything mentioned in this definition which has been cooked.

"Pest" includes any insect or other invertebrate animal in any stage of development which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops; any disease caused by any fungus, bacterium, virus, or other organism which may be injurious to agricultural or horticultural crops.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

ART. 3. No person shall land or cause to be landed in Sierra Leone any plant, including seed, whether by mail or otherwise, except through the port of Freetown, or such port of entry as the Director of Agriculture may allow by permit.

ENTRY OF SOIL PROHIBITED

ART. 4. The landing in Sierra Leone of soil or earth, whether attached to plants or not, is prohibited except with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 5. (1) Any plant or seed, except seed of vegetables and ornamental plants and bulbs, corms, and tubers from temperate countries, and bananas, cassava, coconuts, coffee, grapes, groundnuts (peanuts), kola, onions, plantains, potatoes, pulses (legumes), milled rice, sweetpotatoes, and yams for consumption, and any accompanying container landed in Sierra Leone shall, before being delivered to the consignee or addressee, be detained and examined by an inspector to determine as far as possible whether or not any pest is present. Any ship-

ment of plants or seeds may be treated if deemed necessary or, if actually found infected, may be treated or destroyed without compensation.

ART. 6. Relates to place for inspection or treatment of imported plants or seeds.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 7. All consignments of plants or seeds, from countries other than Gambia, Gold Coast, and Nigeria, except seeds of vegetables and ornamental plants and bulbs, corms and tubers from temperate countries, and bananas, cassava, coconuts, coffee, grapes, groundnuts (peanuts), kola, onions, plantains, potatoes, pulses (legumes), milled rice, sweetpotatoes, and yams for consumption shall be accompanied by a certificate from the recognized agricultural authority of the country in which the plants or seeds were grown, certifying freedom from any pest and giving details of place of origin, field inspection (if any), treatment (if any), examination, and descriptions, and consignments not accompanied by such a certificate may, at the discretion of the inspector, be destroyed without payment of compensation.

The required certificate shall, so far as practicable, be in the form set forth below, or in a form accepted by the Director of Agriculture as being substantially to the like effect.

Prescribed Certificate

This is to certify that the plants^a/a representative sample of the plants^a included in the consignment, of which particulars are given below, were/was thoroughly examined on _____ by _____

(Date)

(Name of inspector)

a duly authorized official of the _____ and found to _____

(Name of official organization)

be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any injurious insect, pest, or disease destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops having been found in/on them and that the consignment (including the packing) covered by this certificate has/has not been treated in the following manner, e. g., fumigated with _____ disinfected with _____ prior^a/immediately

(Date)

subsequent^a to inspection, and that the plants were inspected^a/not inspected^a in the field by a duly authorized inspector, on _____

(Date)

(Signature)

(Official status)

Date:

Number and description of packages:

Distinguishing marks:

Description of plants:

Stated to be grown at:

Exported by:

Name and address of consignee:

Name of vessel or particulars of route:

Date of shipment:

Port or place of entry:

Additional certificate (if any) attached.

CONDITIONS OF IMPORTATION

ART. 8. Subject to the provisions of this order, the importation of plants and seeds (except seeds from temperate countries, and bananas, cassava, coconuts (without husk), coffee, kola, plantains, pulses (legumes), milled rice, sweetpotatoes, and yams for consumption) shall further be subject to the following conditions:

From Gambia, Gold Coast, and Nigeria

(a) Importations of plants and seeds of avocado, cotton (free from lint), sugarcane, all species of *Musa*, shall be permitted only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture first obtained, and in accordance with any special conditions which may be stated in such permit.

^a Strike out words not applicable.

(b) Importation of plants and seeds of cacao, citrus, guinea corn, maize, mango, millets, rice, tobacco, shall be restricted to such importations as may be made for scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture.

From other countries

(c) Importations of plants and seeds of cassava, coconut, kola, sweetpotato, yam, rubber, shall be permitted only under permit signed by the Director of Agriculture first obtained and in accordance with any special conditions which may be stated in such permit.

(d) Importations of plants and seeds of plants set out below shall be restricted to such importations as may be made for scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture: Avocado, cacao, citrus, coffee, cotton, ginger, guinea corn, maize, mango, millets, oil-palm, pineapple, pulses (legumes), rice, sugarcane, tobacco, all species of *Musa*, all plants from Central America, South America, West Indies, and other countries in which witchbroom disease of cacao is known to occur, which countries may be specified by the Governor by a notice in the Gazette.

PERMITS UNDER ARTICLES THREE AND FOUR

ART. 9. The Director of Agriculture may issue a permit under article 3 or 4 in such cases as he shall think fit, having regard to the means of inspection, treatment, and quarantine of plant imports existing at the port in question.

ISSUANCE OF OTHER PERMITS

ART. 10. The Director of Agriculture shall issue permits under article 8 subject to such conditions and to the taking of such precautionary measures as he shall deem necessary to prevent the introduction of any pest, in all cases in which he is satisfied that the plant or seed in respect of which application for a permit has been made is free, or may be rendered free, from any pest.

B. E. P. Q. 411, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

SEPTEMBER 18, 1939.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 12 AMENDED, ALFALFA WEEVIL

[Resolution published July 20, 1939]

Article 1 of Exterior Quarantine No. 12 (resolution of July 2, 1934; see p. 21 of B. E. P. Q. 411) shall have the following words added to it:

"* * * as well as the county of the State of Arizona where another weevil of the same genus *Hypera* has been located."

In article 2, "the State of Arizona, U. S. A." shall be included.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 426, Supplement No. 5.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

JULY 11, 1939.

[Amendment of art. 35, decree No. 83732, of June 3, 1936, by decree No. 31849, of May 26, 1939]

PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS OF ROSACEAE

ARTICLE 1. Article 35 of decree No. 83732, of June 3, 1936, is amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE 35. In order to be introduced into Argentina, the plants hereafter indicated, besides being accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate referred to in article 9 of these regulations, shall be subjected to a quarantine for obser-

vation, which shall be carried out in an official establishment or in a private one authorized for that purpose:

"(a) Plants, cuttings, and young fruits of the family Rosaceae including the genera *Amelanchier*, *Amygdalus*, *Aronia*, *Crataegus*, *Sydonia*, *Eriobotrya*, *Photinia*, *Prunus*, *Pyraconia*, *Pyrus*, *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Sorbus*, *Spirea*, and all species that may serve for the distribution of fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Com. S. A. B.=*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.).

"(b) Plants, shoots, and stools of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.).

"During the quarantine period, the observations and prophylactic measures which the technical offices deem necessary to guarantee their good sanitary condition will be supervised. If, as a result of the investigation to which all the plants or parts of plants are subjected during the period that will be established in each case, the existence of pests is not determined, the shipment will be delivered to the interested person; in the contrary case, the incineration of those found to be attacked will be effected. The expense occasioned will be charged to the account of the interested persons."

ART. 2. The present decree becomes effective at the close of November 1, 1939.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 451, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

SEPTEMBER 15, 1939.

PROHIBITED PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

The Plant Protection Service of the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture, in conformity with the provisions of article 2 of Law No. 2906 of January 29, 1936 (B. E. P. Q. 451, p. 1), has now (1939), published the following list of injurious plant diseases and insect pests the entry of which is prohibited.

PROHIBITED DISEASES

Alternaria citri N. B. Pierce.

Alternaria radicina F. Meier, Drechs., and E. D. Eddy.

Alternaria solani (Ell. and Mart.) L. R. Jones and A. J. Grout.

Armillaria mellea (Vahl.) Quel.

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev.

Bacillus phytophthorus Appel.

Bacterium savastanoi E. F. S.

Bacterium sepedonicum Spieck.

Bacterium michiganense E. F. Sm.

Cercospora beticola Sacc.

Chlorosis.

Clasterosporium carpophilum (Lev.) Aderh.

Colletotrichum spp.

Corticium sp.

Corynespora melonis (Cke.) Sacc.

Court noué.

Cuscuta spp.

Deuterophoma tracheiphila Petri.

Diplodia zeae Lev.

Eoascus deformans (Berk.) Fckl.

Fusarium spp.

Gloeosporium spp.

Graphium ulmi Swarz=*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Swarz) Buis.

Gymnosporangium spp.

Hypochnus solani Pr. and D.=*Corticium vagum* B. and C.

Helminthosporium gramineum Rabh.

Lophodermium spp.

Macrophoma sp.

Marssonina sp.

Mosaic.

Mycosphaerella pinodes (Berk. and Blox.) R. E. Stone.

Cotton-----	(<i>Platyedra</i>) <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> (Saund.). <i>Anthonomus grandis</i> Boh.
Plants in pots or soil-----	<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i> Mayr. <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newm. and other Scarabaeidae.
Bees and eggs of <i>Bombyx</i> -----	Infected by diseases or infested by parasites.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 455, revised.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF BERMUDA

JULY 20, 1939.

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of Bermuda was rendered necessary by the repeal of the regulations of April 28, 1936, and their supersession by those approved May 17, 1939, under the bylaws made by the Bermuda Board of Agriculture, March 7, 1939.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the above-cited revised regulations, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture for Bermuda.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BERMUDA

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The board's act, 1929]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Bylaws approved May 17, 1939]

DEFINITION

ARTICLE 1. "Plant importation" means any plant or part of a plant brought into the Colony by any means whatsoever, but does not include cut flowers, vegetables for consumption, or true seed, except where this is expressly stated.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

ART. 8 (1) Prescribes that owners or consignees of plant importations or their agents shall notify the Director of Agriculture or the Plant Pathologist of the landing of such a consignment.

(2) Plant importations arriving by parcel post shall not be delivered without the permission of a plant protection officer.

CUT FLOWERS AND FRESH VEGETABLES

ART. 9. In the case of cut flowers and fresh unfrozen vegetables arriving from the United States of America during the period June 1 to September 30, the owner or consignee, or the agent of either, shall notify the Director or Plant Pathologist as early as practicable of the landing thereof.

SPECIAL PERMIT FOR IMPORTS BY AIRCRAFT

ART. 10. No plant of any kind, including fresh unfrozen vegetables and cut flowers, shall be imported by aircraft unless accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist.

ART. 11. Provides for the destruction, fumigation, or other treatment of any plant importation or any imported fresh vegetables or cut flowers if such action is deemed by the plant protection officer to be desirable.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 12. The importation of the following is prohibited:

Bananas, plantains (*Musa* spp.): All parts except the fruit.

Carrots (*Daucus carota* L.): In the raw or untreated state.

Corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.): Broomcorn and other sorghums: All parts except the loose grains.

Lilies (*Lilium* spp.): All parts except the flower and seed.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) from Great Britain, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Europe, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

Sweetpotatoes (*Ipomoea* spp.) including morning-glory, sweetpotato vine, etc.: Plants and tubers from all countries.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

ART. 13. Importation of the following is conditionally prohibited:

Banana fruits: Must be imported without wrapping, cover, or packing of any kind.

Narcissus spp. (daffodils, jonquils, etc.): All parts except the flower must be accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist. The permit will be granted only when he is satisfied that adequate precautions will be taken to prevent the introduction of bulb flies and nematodes.

Earth or soil and plants growing in soil: Must be accompanied by a special permit previously obtained from the Director or Plant Pathologist, which permit shall be granted only with respect to certain types of plants which cannot be imported free from soil and which cannot already be obtained in the desired quantity in Bermuda.

Plants, fresh unfrozen vegetables, and commercial shipments of cut flowers, imported from the United States of America during the period June 1 to September 30, may not be imported unless they meet the requirements of the United States Federal Quarantine No. 48 with respect to Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) and are accompanied by certificates to this effect issued by an authorized official of the United States Department of Agriculture.

ART. 14. Relates to plants grown in Bermuda, exported therefrom and offered for reimportation.

ANY PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

ART. 15. Nothing in these bylaws shall prevent the Board from importing any species of plants by any means whatsoever.

B. E. P. Q. 469, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF ITALY

SEPTEMBER 16, 1939.

ITALIAN EAST AFRICA

Italian East Africa includes the Territories of Addis Ababa, Amara, Eritrea, Galla and Sidama, Harar, and Italian Somali.

According to the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, edition of January 1938, the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Italian East Africa are the same as those for the Kingdom of Italy.

COTTON RESTRICTIONS

Decree No. 230, of March 15, 1939, prohibits the importation of unspun cotton into Italian East Africa.

The importation of cottonseed is permitted only when authorized by the Ente per il cotone dell' Africa italiana. The application for import permit must indicate the locality into which the seed is to be imported, the varieties and quantity of seed imported, and the regions in which it is to be sown.

Cottonseed must be shipped in sacks sealed by the phytopathological service of the country of origin and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin.

Cottonseed may be imported only through the customs offices of Aiscia, Assab, Chisimaio, Gambela, Massawah, Mogadiscio, and Tessenei.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 476, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

JULY 8, 1939.

STONE FRUIT TREES FROM UNITED STATES, EACH STATE REGARDED AS A COUNTRY

The eighth paragraph, page 2, B. E. P. Q. 476, reading: "Stone fruit trees, or parts thereof, including the fruit, grown in any country in which any of the diseases known as peach yellows, peach rosette, little peach, or phony peach exists." is supplemented by the following words: "For the purposes of this prohibition any State of the United States of America is deemed to be a country."

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 477, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

AUGUST 3, 1939.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Decree No. 1008 of May 10, 1939, in effect, practically recapitulates the provisions of Decree No. 1128, of July 1, 1931 (pp. 2 to 4 of B. E. P. Q. 477), but paragraph 2 of article 1 of Decree No. 1008 prescribes that the inspection of shipments of plant material shall be effected at the ports of Buenaventura and Barranquilla by the agricultural inspectors of Sanidad Vegetal.

The same decree states that the required import permit will be issued by the Ministry of National Economy instead of by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 479, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

JULY 1, 1939.

[Government Notice No. 851, November 21, 1938]

IMPORTATION OF SOIL PROHIBITED

The importation into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya of any rooting medium for plants which consists either wholly or in part of soil, whether or not it is attached to any plant, is prohibited.

FRUIT TO BE CERTIFIED

No consignment of fruit grown in countries other than Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda shall be permitted to enter the Colony unless accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer of the exporting country, to the effect that a percentage (to be stated) of the packages in the consignment has been examined by him and has been found to be free from insect pests.

ADDITIONS TO RESTRICTED SEEDS

The following items are to be added to the list of restricted seeds in article 1 of the Plant Protection Ordinance of September 2, 1937 (p. 2, B. E. P. Q. 479), namely:

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*).
Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*).

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 479, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

SEPTEMBER 16, 1939.

The order of June 19, 1939, Government Notice No. 468, adds the item "Potatoes" to the list following article 1 of the ordinance of September 2, 1937, on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 479.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 502.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

SEPTEMBER 22, 1939.

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Paraguay has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge, Foreign Service Information, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the texts of Law No. 581 of December 3, 1923, and Law No. 672, of October 3, 1924, of the Republic of Paraguay.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Organic law of the direction of agriculture and agricultural protection, No. 672, of October 3, 1924]

Article 4 B of this law empowers the Division of Agricultural Protection (Defensa Agricola) to control the importation and exportation of seeds, insecticide materials, fungicides, fertilizers, etc., to insure their purity and good conservation.

IMPORT PERMIT REQUIRED

Article 6 prescribes that the importation and exportation are prohibited of plants, fertilizers, and plant products without a special permit from the Direction of Agriculture, issued within 5 days of the date of lading when exportation

is concerned. Likewise and whenever the Executive Power deems it necessary, internal traffic throughout the Republic or through specified zones, of cottonseed, plants, or rootstocks of bananas, shall be effected under a transportation permit issued ten days prior to transportation.

DECLARED PESTS

ART. 11. For the purposes of this law, the following are declared pests:

A. Among those existing in Paraguay:

1. The cotton leafworm (*Alabama argillacea* Hbn.).
2. The pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.).
3. Ants, *Atta* spp.
4. Bacterial diseases of banana.
5. Flying locust (*Schistocerca paranensis* Burm.).
6. Coccids (*Icerya brasiliensis* Hemp., *Chionaspis citri* Comst.).

B. Among those which threaten to invade the country:

1. Cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.).
2. White peach scale (*Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.).
3. (*Dactylopius*) *Pseudococcus filamentosus* Kll.
4. Grapevine phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix* vitifoliae Fitch).

The Executive Power, at the suggestion of the Direction of Agriculture and Agricultural Protection (Dirección de Agricultura y Defensa Agrícola), may add other pests to the preceding list whenever they are known and may prescribe practical and efficacious methods for combatting them.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED

(Law No. 581, of December 3, 1923)

ARTICLE 1. The Executive Power is authorized to designate the classes of cottonseed which may be introduced for cultivation in Paraguay. Special permits are granted for the entry of seed for experimental purposes, without the acquisition thereby of the right to export the yield of such seeds.

ART. 2. The Executive Power will designate the ports of the Republic equipped for the lading or landing of cottonseed. No consignment of cottonseed shall be withdrawn from the customs without a health certificate.

ART. 13. The importation of cottonseed by private persons is prohibited.

The above articles of Laws No. 672 and No. 581 have the effect of regulations.

IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED, SUGARCANE, BANANA PLANTS, LIVE PALMS, AND COFFEE PLANTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS PROHIBITED

The prohibition against the importation of cottonseed by private persons for planting (art. 13 of Law No. 581) and of sugarcane, banana plants, and live palms and coffee plants from various sources (art. 6 of Law No. 672), in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the International Convention for Plant Protection, is practically permanent (statement by the Director of the Dirección de Defensa Agrícola).

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
G. Flores.....	San Ysidro, Calif.....	4 mangoes.....	\$1.00
A. F. De Anila.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Alfredo Chanez.....	do.....	15 mangoes.....	3.00
Mrs. H. H. Aguirre.....	do.....	4 pieces sugarcane.....	.50
Mrs. M. Castaneda.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Jesus Campos	San Ysidro, Calif.	5 mangoes	\$1.00
J. Herrera	do	15 mangoes	2.00
Julia G. Velasco	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mauricio Tudon	Brownsville, Tex.	1 mango, 1 avocado, and 1 avocado with seed.	1.00
Paula Valdivieso Garcia	do	1 mango	1.00
Jose Humada	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Fausto Gutierrez	do	1 papaya	1.00
J. Callentano Torres	do	3 avocados	1.00
Teodoro Henojosa	do	2 mamey seed	1.00
Milton Bayliss	do	17 avocados and 2 pomegranates	1.00
T. E. Jaudon Hernandez	do	3 guavas	1.00
Edward Hatchett	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Fred Tijerna	do	3 avocados	1.00
Catarina Galvan	do	6 avocados	1.00
Rajelio Pares	do	3 guavas	1.00
Francisco Castillo	do	3 peaches	1.00
Antonio Puente	do	7 bulbs	1.00
Carmelia Ceraco	do	1 apple	1.00
Rafael Cortines	do	2 guavas	1.00
Isodoro Mora	do	1 pear	1.00
Peter Priess	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. D. G. Rodriguez	do	1 quince and 1 avocado	1.00
David Silva	do	2 avocados and 4 avocado seed	1.00
Jacinta Navarro	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Consuela G. de Gonzales	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Ofelia Tovar de Bravo	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1 quince, 1 guava, and 17 mangoes	1.00
Richard Rangel	El Paso, Tex.	5 plants	1.00
Rafael Guerra	do	2 avocados	1.00
Howard Grant	Hidalgo, Tex.	8 avocados	2.00
A. Samarripa	do	4 avocados and 1 plant	1.00
Robert Zamora	do	3 apples	1.00
Juana R. de la Garza	do	3 plants	1.00
Rual Longoria	do	1 mango	1.00
Marcos Sanchez	do	2 pomegranates and 1 quince	1.00
Avelardo Garcia	do	3 oranges, 3 quinces, and 1 pear	1.00
Vincente Sanchez	do	1 pear	1.00
Jose Reyna	do	1 quince	1.00
Luis Chavez	do	4 pears	1.00
Irena Gonzalez	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Paula Alcozar	do	3 avocado seeds	1.00
Apalonia Guajardo	do	2 avocados	1.00
Felix Salinas	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Gregoria Garza	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Cecilia Castillo	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Tedoso Guerra	do	3 pears	1.00
Amelia Gomez	do	20 plants	2.00
E. P. Gomez	do	3 peaches and 2 figs	1.00
Petra Amaya	do	2 peaches	1.00
San Juana Gomez	do	8 plants and 2 oranges	1.00
Jose Marie Molina	do	3 peaches	1.00
Manuela Bazan	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Alice Elizondo	do	5 avocados	1.50
Uresta Villareal	do	3 pears	1.00
Adelina de Elizondo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Manuel Blanco	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Gilbert Gonzales	do	6 pomegranates	1.00
Juan Soto	do	6 avocados	1.00
Matilde M. Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
A. Reyna	do	2 quinces	1.00
Guadalupe Sanchez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Primitivo Castillo	do	1 pear and 2 peaches	1.00
Antonio Aguilar	do	10 apples	1.00
Pablo Renteria	do	3 peaches	1.00
Pedro Romero	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Adolfo Cantu	do	4 avocados	1.00
Santos Cantu	do	6 pomegranates	1.00
Jacinto Rocha	do	6 apples and 4 peaches	1.00
Felipe Valadez	do	8 plants and 2 peaches	1.00
Bartolo Rivera	do	2 avocados	1.00
Manuel Saenz	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Refugio Lozano	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Eugenia Garza	do	2 apples and 6 peaches	1.00
Juan Rodriguez	do	1 pear, 1 peach, and 1 quince	1.00
Paula Livas	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Celia F. Villeja	do	1 pear	1.00
Marie Perez	do	2 peaches	1.00
Irma Balli	do	1 mango	1.00
Elodia V. Sanchez	do	4 avocado seeds	1.00
Alberto Gonzalez	do	2 quinces	1.00
Jose Cobos	do	1 avocado	1.00
Guilbermino Garcia	do	2 avocados, 2 avocado seeds, and 1 pomegranate.	2.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Federico Escanilla	Hidalgo, Tex.	4 apples	\$1.00
Salvador Del Bosque	do	5 avocados	1.00
Fernando Ortiz	do	2 avocados	1.00
Guadalupe Guerra	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Inez de Valdez	do	1 peach	1.00
Jose Ramirez	do	5 avocados and 3 pears	1.00
Florencia Cantu	do	1 peach, 2 pears, and 1 pomegranate.	1.00
Maria Capistran	do	2 pomegranates and 2 avocados	1.00
Macaria Galvan	do	2 geranium cuttings and 4 apples	1.00
Gregoria Hernandez	do	3 avocado seeds	1.00
Lauro Munoz	do	5 avocados	1.00
Maximino Torres	do	2 avocados	1.00
Juana Hernandez	do	1 quince	1.00
Antonio Tellez	do	6 avocado seeds, 1 quince, and 1 pomegranate.	1.00
Samuel Rios	do	2 oranges	1.00
Pabla Cantu	do	2 avocado seeds and 1 avocado	1.00
Juan Fierro	do	3 avocados	1.00
Antonio Garza	do	5 avocados	1.00
Leo Sanchez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Quadalupe Salinas	do	20 avocados	1.00
Jesus Sanchez	do	5 plants and 6 guavas	2.00
Amelia Zamora	do	3 guavas	1.00
Rudolf Bustamente	do	4 avocados	1.00
Pedro Soto	do	2 avocados	1.00
Trita Gonzalez	Laredo, Tex.	2 plants	1.00
Carmen Pardille	do	1 mango	1.00
Harry W. Johnston	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Flora Alvarez	do	6 avocados	1.00
Ricardo Cuano	do	2 mangoes and 4 pears	1.00
Raul de La Pena	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Romero Flores	do	4 avocados and 2 mangoes	1.00
Joe Ortega	do	2 avocados	1.00
Daniel Ortega	do	5 avocados	1.00
Casimira Castillo	do	1 orange	1.00
Gregoria Martinez	do	5 avocados	1.00
Natalio Galvez	do	10 pomegranates	1.00
Maira Jimenez Benavides	do	14 plants	1.00
Dario M. Esquivel	do	3 plants and 6 avocados	1.00
Israel Delgada	do	4 avocados	1.00
Alberto Ramirez	do	2 quinces and 1 orange	1.00
Pablo Garcia	do	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. H. Coronado	do	1 mango	1.00
Louis Mayers	do	4 mangoes and 7 avocados	2.00
Mrs. Florenda Saenz	do	1 mango	1.00
W. M. Kalifley	do	3 oranges	1.00
Herrado Garcia	do	4 mangoes and 6 avocados	2.00
Taylor Brantley	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Lux G. de Munoz	do	2 avocados	1.00
Miss Edelmina Reyes	do	12 plants	1.00
Frederico Esporza	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mariano Izaquerre	do	do	1.00
Margarita Rodriguez	do	12 plants	1.00
Mrs. E. C. Herring	do	1 avocado	1.00
Ybiro Cruz	do	1 mango	1.00
Carmen Verahufa	do	3 plants	1.00
F. G. Karle	do	1 cactus plant, 4 avocado seeds, and 12 tree seeds.	1.00
Bertha Escolinger	do	12 cuttings	2.00
Parfirio Nava	do	3 avocados and 1 quince	1.00
Azukena Garcia	do	13 cactus plants	1.00
Rosario N. de Garcia	do	1 mango and 22 plants	1.00
Tom Hardy	do	1 mango	1.00
Amelia Ruiz de Flores	do	7 pomegranates	1.00
Horacio Zepeda	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Eugenia Mediavilla	do	2 plants	1.00
Adolph Canaseo	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Paula Elizando	do	8 plants	1.00
Maria Paloy	do	2 peaches and 1 quince	1.00
Mrs. Esther Weiss	do	12 pears	1.00
Requel Ayala	do	4 mameys and 8 avocados	2.00
Mrs. Julia Padilla	do	1 quince	1.00
Miss Tomasa Gutierrez	do	1 mango	1.00
Miss Gregaria Elezonda	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Chano Jiminez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Refugio Valenzuela	do	5 plants	1.00
Juana Martinez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Juana Beltran Hernandez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Frubosa Maldonord	do	17 pomegranates, 16 peaches, and 1 avocado.	1.00
Alfredo Mantalos	do	4 avocados	1.00
Santos C. Alamo	do	1 mango	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Cierito Alarceida	Laredo, Tex.	6 avocados	\$1.00
Salvidore Castro	do	2 guavas	1.00
Comrada de Castro	do	1 guava	1.00
A. Westerman	do	2 plants	1.00
Marie Flores	do	10 plants	1.00
Mrs. Sofia G. Juarez	do	1 apple	1.00
C. L. Tracy	do	1 cactus plant	1.00
Miss Juanita Villareal	do	1 avocado	1.00
Miss Teresa Villareal	do	do	1.00
F. L. Arevalo	do	4 quinces	1.00
E. V. Sorola	do	7 avocado seeds	1.00
Alfred Robledo	do	3 quinces	1.00
Juana Ramos	do	6 guavas, 8 avocados, 1 quince, and 6 pears.	1.00
Fidancio Villareal	do	1 avocado	1.00
Elisa Montemayor	do	2 avocados	1.00
Josefa Cruz	do	4 avocados	1.00
Elpida Ortega	do	do	1.00
Ramigio Escoto	do	2 avocados	1.00
Theodoro Lira	do	do	1.00
Vincent Miguel	do	4 apples	1.00
Mrs. Alila Garcia	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
T. C. Ogden	do	3 avocados	1.00
Aurelio Rodrigues	do	2 pears and 2 apples	1.00
Monclavia Mahano	do	2 avocados	1.00
Ramona De Martinez	do	do	1.00
Raul Soldana	do	5 pomegranates	1.00
R. E. Velaseo	do	1 avocado	1.00
Carmen M. de Lano Sal	do	3 avocados	1.00
Maria Flores Cruz	do	7 plants	1.00
Felipe Perez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Maria Delgado de Martinez	do	2 mangoes and 2 quinces	1.00
Adela Mendoza	do	4 quinces, 10 avocados, and 1 plant	1.00
Helen Giblen	do	1 orange	1.00
Evaristo Ramirez	do	1 avocado	1.00
E. B. Sanchez	do	1 pear and 1 apple	1.00
Raymond E. Mendez	do	3 avocados	1.00
J. Marquez	do	6 avocados	1.00
A. J. Paredes	do	4 avocados	1.00
Francisco de la Torre	do	7 avocados	1.00

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